



Changene Lab Receives Import License from Japanese Health Authorities

Moffett Field, California, 8/22/2007 - Changene Lab, a NASA industry partner developing osteogenic agents for space missions, and Astro Research Corporation in Japan, announce that their osteogenic agent Pincta-Cal receives import license from Japanese Health Authorities.

To enter a foreign market, the critical steps are to meet potential buyers and obtain an import license. The U.S. Commercial Service (CS), a federal government agency under the U.S. Department of Commerce, is dedicated to helping small-to-medium sized companies with their export strategies. Changene and Astro Research Corporation met through the Featured U.S. Exporter (FUSE) program offered by the Silicon Valley CS office and CS Tokyo to facilitate business matchmaking.

Changene officers express their contentment, "The FUSE program provided by the U.S. Commercial Service works well for us. The import license approval - Pincta-Cal passes the stringent standards set by Japanese regulators – is an award for our hard work in developing Pincta-Cal."

Astro Research Corporation, in Yokohama, Japan, implements spin-off strategies to explore applicable space technologies that benefit Japanese society. Kiosuke Murakawa, General Manager of Business Development at Astro Research Corporation said, "This approval is an important step to prove our strategy that the identified space technology, in this case Pincta-Cal, is able to improve human health maintenance in Japan."

Pincta-Cal is a supreme quality osteogenic agent developed as a countermeasure for bone mass loss in a micro-gravity environment. In space many bones that aid in movement are no longer subjected to the same stresses that they are subjected to on Earth. Over time, calcium normally stored in the bones is broken down and released into the bloodstream that reflects the decrease in bone density, or bone mass. This drop in density, known as disuse osteoporosis, leaves bone weak and less able to support the body's weight and movement upon return to Earth, putting the astronaut at a higher risk of fracture. This bone loss begins within the first few days in space at an average rate of 1.6 percent a month.
